IN THE SPECIFICATION

In the paragraph that begins at the bottom of page 21 in the Specification please make the changes indicated:

The upper body **U** has some constructional differences from the orientation sub **46** and the crossover **86** used in conjunction with the running tool **R**. Whereas the components **46** and **86** were assembled by hand at the surface, the counterpart components of the upper body **U** must connect automatically to the lower body **L**. Those skilled in the art will be appreciate that the view in Figs. 2a-c is the view of the upper body **U** fully connected into the lower body **L**. However, there are certain components that are in a different position as the upper body **U** approaches the lower body **L**. The string **98** extends as a mandrel to support the upper body **U** and has numerous similarities to the running tool **R** which will not be repeated in great detail at this point. A seal assembly **62** contacts a seal bore **64**, while a locking mechanism of the ratchet type **66** is employed in upper body assembly **U**, just as in the running tool **R**. Also present is a shear release in the form of an L-shaped ring **68**, which for release is broken by a snap ring **70**. The mandrel **100**, which forms an extension of the upper string **98**, includes an outer groove **102**. During the initial run-in, a series of collet heads ~~**103**~~ **104** is initially in alignment with groove ~~**101**~~ **102**. These collet heads **104** are held securely in groove **102** by sleeve **17** (shown in section in Figure 2c). Sleeve **17** is pushed into this position by spring **126**. The collet heads **104** extend from a series of long fingers **106**, which in turn extend from a ring **108**. Ring **108** is connected at thread **110** to orientation sub **112**. Orientation sub **112** has a passage **114**, including an upper end **116** which one of the accepts the control lines **74** which run from the surface to upper end **116** along the upper string **98**. Again, it should be noted that a plurality of control lines **74** and **74** are contemplated so that when the upper body **U** is connected to the lower body **L**, more than one control line connection is made simultaneously. As previously stated, the control line from the surface **74** extends down to the upper end **116** and then becomes passage **114**. A crossover

86 has a passage **88** which is in alignment with passage **114**. As before, the alignment flat **82** on the tubular housing **72** engages an alignment flat **84** on the crossover **86**. However, rotational movement about the longitudinal axis is still possible while the collet heads **104** are longitudinally captured in groove **102**. This ability to rotate while longitudinally trapped allows the mating flats **82** and **84** to obtain the appropriate alignment so that ultimately, passage **80** can be connected to passage **88** as the projection **90** enters the receptacle **78**, as described above. As this is occurring, the groove **102**, with the collet heads **104** longitudinally trapped to it, comes into alignment with groove **120**, thus allowing the collet heads **104** to enter groove **120** and subsequently become locked in groove **120** as a result of opposing surface **124**. This is precisely the position shown in Figs. 2a and 2b. Thus, as the connection is firmly made up connecting passage **114** to passage **80** by virtue of a sealed connection between the projection **90** and the receptacle **78**, that position is locked into place as collet heads **104** become trapped against longitudinal movement into groove **120** which is on the tubular housing **72** of the lower body **L**. It is at that time that further longitudinal advancement of the upper string **98** allows the seal **62** to enter the seal bore **64** and ultimately the locking assembly **66** to secure the mandrel **100** to the lower housing **72**. Thus, with seal assembly **62** functional, production can take place through the passage **124** in the mandrel **100**. The seal assembly **62** in effect prevents leakage between the mandrel **100** and the tubular housing **72**, which is a part of the lower body **L**.